

# AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICE CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint  
"Agricolae." . . . . VINO.

VOL. III.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1821.

NUM. 2.

## AGRICULTURE.

### REMARKS

#### ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE, &c.

In a Letter to Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart. M.P.  
by Mr. John Wilkinson, of Lenton, near Nottingham

Let each succeeding race employ your care,  
Distinguish which to slaughter, which to spare;  
Mark well the lineage,—let the purest make,  
From purest blood, its just proportions take.

(Concluded from our last.)

### APPENDIX TO THE PUBLIC.

It was highly gratifying to me at first, that many who have given their most serious attention to these matters, should have thought me in any measure qualified to elucidate a subject of such vast importance; but it was still more so, when after repeated solicitations, and I had at length complied with their request in offering my remarks, that the remarks themselves should have met with so much approbation from the public at large. Nor can I pass over the pleasure I have felt at being told, that they have already been of considerable practical use.

I have had reason to hope indeed, that they may have been of some slight service in directing the attention to the shapes of Cattle, for laying on the greatest quantity of meat in the prime parts, and in describing the best kind of flesh,—in shewing, that the fattening qualities of Cattle are not incompatible with the milking, and that the latter therefore ought by no means to be neglected,—and lastly, by pointing out the absurdity of keeping an inferior animal on pretence that it is well-bred.

In these particulars, I had observed many and grievous mistakes; and it was really lamentable to find with the present desire of improvement, that some had given large prices for animals, that were in themselves so extremely defective. It happened, therefore, that the end proposed in several cases, was not answered; and a consequent disappointment was thrown in the way of future exertions. And hence it became desirable to give, in the most plain and simple terms, such general rules, as might enable every one in some measure to judge for himself.

In questions of a practical nature, experience must be attended to; and results carefully observed: for theory without practice, is generally idle and visionary; and of little or no use when put to the test. But then it is also to be remarked, that along with practice, the most patient thought and careful reflection, not only may be, but often are of the highest importance. In the case before us, for instance; to know what would be the best possible shapes for Cattle in their several parts (whether such animals could be exactly found or not) would be one of the surest means at length to obtain them; by selecting those continually, which most nearly approximate to the form itself.

Were people to think more indeed, errors in opposite extremes, would not so frequently follow each other. Light fleshed animals would not have been approved of for a single moment merely because some that had plenty of flesh, were of a hard and bad quality. Of such, the trial need never have been made: it was obvious, they would not answer. By a little reflection too, it never would have been concluded, that Cows that were great milkers, could not also be quick feeders; for this at least could have occurred to the mind, that when they were wanted for feeding, they would at that time be dried of their milk; so that the objection, urged against their feeding, would

have fallen to the ground, even on its own principles. Again; most hard fleshed Cattle, have also thick, hard skins; hence many have sought for such as have their skins remarkably thin, and these are too often of a very delicate and tender constitution. The truth is, though hard fleshed animals, are generally covered with a thick, hard skin; yet there is a skin of a certain substance, which is by no means hard, but of a rich and mellow feel, covering an animal exceedingly inclined to fatten. And these I think are very greatly to be preferred: for every one must perceive, that the skin is of the highest use to protect the animal from those various changes in climate, it is obliged to undergo.

But lastly: of all the errors arising from a want of due reflection only, (independent of a proper attention to facts) none can possibly be greater, than that of keeping an inferior animal to breed from, on pretence that the animal itself is well-bred. It is observed by the advocates of this system, that *breed will shew itself; that the qualities of the ancestry will be seen in the future stock.* True; and will not this law of nature then apply to inferior animals in the pedigree, as well as to the superior? It unquestionably does. In theory, there is the same reason for it holding in the one, as in the other: and in practice we find that this is the case. It is strange that persons who have fallen into this error, and have brought forward the foregoing argument in their defence, did not immediately perceive, that the argument was quite as much against them, as they took it to be in their favour. From this mixture of good and bad animals in the ancestry of some flocks and herds, it happens, that while we behold in the progeny some that are good we also find some that are very deficient: and on such stock, little or no dependance can be placed. I observed in the remarks themselves, that a bad animal has scarcely ever a good pedigree; that on examination, we shall generally find something wrong in the ancestry at one point or other: or that if such a case actually occurs, it is most probably owing to some accidental circumstance, such as illness, or injury received by the parent while pregnant, &c. &c. But supposing such a thing really to happen without any such accidental circumstances at all, then it is a deviation in nature, I think not less remarkable, than that a pair of rooks or blackbirds should produce a nest of young ones that are perfectly white. Whatever may be the real cause however of the birth of an inferior animal, we shall perceive in each particular case many and strong reasons why it should not be kept to breed from. If it has arisen from illness in the parent, its own constitution is most likely weakened and injured, and this in all probability would again be entailed on its offspring. If it be one of those strong deviations in nature, which may possibly occur (though I am persuaded very rarely takes place) without our being able to account for it according to the common course of things; then we know, as in the example given above, that this deviation, however great, may be continued; that white rooks being once obtained, a breed of the same description might by care be at length established: and moreover without this care, that the white colour would be almost certain to shew itself in some of the progeny. And by analogy, the same thing would appear reasonable with respect to deviations in make or shape: but what a practical man is most concerned with, it is so in fact. That the bad qualities as well as the good, are liable to be inherited, was a circumstance well known to the ancients, and has often been remarked by their best poets.

In bringing forward these examples in order to shew that if practice were accompanied by more re-

flection, many errors would certainly be avoided; I have at the same time selected them of this particular nature, the better to illustrate my own subject. But the observation itself, is one of so general a nature, that it applies to almost all our undertakings. I have chosen such, moreover, where the errors have not only been frequent; but where some of them are of that consequence, and particularly the last, that wherever a due attention shall not be paid to this part of the subject, there, much progress can not reasonably be expected.

I stated in the remarks, that no animal can be depended upon for breeding, but such as is in itself good, and is moreover well-bred in the strictest sense of the words; and I am persuaded that experience will bear me out in the assertion. I might also have added, that when such and such only are used for this purpose, we need not be in the slightest fear of disappointment. Horace, a celebrated Roman Poet, well understood the importance of this when he expressed himself in language to the following effect; of which this translation may be given.

The brave are offsprings of the brave and good:  
In steers and steeds we trace the worth and blood  
Of high-bred sires; "nor can the bird of Jove,"  
Intrepid, fierce, beget th' unwarlike dove."†

As if the poet had said; that where the ancestry is really good, there is almost as little reason to expect, that the valuable properties of the parents should fail in the offspring; as there is to expect that an animal of one kind, should ever be the parent of that of another.

From what has been advanced on the inheritance of peculiar qualities, it will immediately appear in the selection of Bulls, that besides attending to those properties which belong to the male, we ought to be careful also, that they are descended from a breed of good milkers, at least if we wish the future stock to possess this property. It is of far more consequence indeed, that this should be the case with respect to the Bull, than it can possibly be with respect to an individual Cow; because the whole of his descendants will be effected by it.

Since the whole number of good Cattle in the country is at present unquestionably very small; I shall add a few words on what appears to me to be the most probable means of increasing it; but particularly with respect to the use of Bulls. I mentioned in the remarks, that in those districts where valuable animals were first introduced by Gentlemen themselves, I thought it would not be a bad plan to allow the Tenantry to improve from their own stock at a certain reasonable rate; and gave my reasons for the foregoing opinion. I find however, that some spirited Gentlemen who have obtained Bulls of me, being anxious to benefit their immediate neighbourhood, and particularly solicitous for the welfare of their own Tenantry, have allowed such to send their Cows to the Bulls without any compensation whatever. There can be no doubt but that such a disposition does them the highest credit; but still I think it would be more beneficial (I speak not on their own account, but for the neighbourhood at large) to take a certain compensation; and that too such a one, as should at least keep away the very

\* The Eagle.

† The part between the inverted commas, is taken from the translation of Francis.

refuse of the Cattle. Nor do I think it a bad plan, beside the usual charge for each individual Cow, to have an extra sum for all bull calves that are uncut at four or six months old. Where the cows are tolerably good, even if not remarkable for their breed, the heifer calves produced by sending such to valuable Bulls, may be very useful for future stock; though they cannot by any means be so well depended upon for breeding, as if their Dams had been thorough bred also. But such stock crossed time after time with the thorough bred Bulls, will soon arrive at a very considerable degree of perfection. If however persons bred from half bred Bulls as well as half bred Heifers, it is obvious that there is no continual advancement in blood; the progeny will still be only half bred. Why I would admit of this partial improvement from the Heifers, is this; because in the present state of things, a sufficient number of really valuable animals can not be procured; and by crossing them in the way I have just mentioned, each succeeding race would no doubt be considerably improved. Still however as the value of such a cross must depend partly on the excellence of the original stock of Cows, put to the thorough bred Bulls; I must again repeat, that I think very bad ones are better excluded altogether. My reason also for advising to charge an additional price for the Bulling of any Cow, if the calf itself be reared as a Bull, is to prevent as much as possible the use of Bulls that are descended from moderate females; for on account of the extensive use that may be made of a single Bull, the good or harm done to a neighbourhood, according as the Bulls are good or bad, well bred or not, is much greater than most are apt to imagine.

But with every precaution, I know from what I have frequently seen, that it is no easy matter to prevent the use of bulls, descended from inferior cows. In the case of my bull Alexander (an animal well known in most parts of the country) when he was allowed to serve other person's cows, I found the greatest possible mischief arising from it. For as it frequently happens, that my applications for cattle are greater than I can supply, many were induced to give large prices to others for half bred ones descended from him; when the fact was, some of their dams were of the worst and most inferior kind. That the public therefore, might no longer be thus imposed on, I very soon determined to keep him entirely for my own use. And though while a yearling, he earned me so large a sum of money; and after I had made the restriction and his stock began to be seen, applications were made to me from various parts of the country, in some cases offering any sum that could be asked or given for the use of a bull; yet I have seen no cause sufficient to induce me to alter from my first determination; nor do I suppose I ever shall.

In districts where the Tenantry themselves procure good cattle, there I should by no means advise the landlord to allow the neighbourhood to send their cows to a bull of his own at an under price, if he possessed a valuable one; because this would have a tendency to damp the emulation of the tenantry among each other, and to deprive the most spirited and skilful among them of that reward they are so justly entitled to. One thing is very certain, that there is a greater desire for improved stock in the present day than was ever before known. Nor can we be at all surprised that this should be the case; for those who have had an opportunity of seeing the vast difference that is made in the return between good and bad animals, would naturally be very anxious

for the former, though they may incur a little expense in the first establishment of a breed.

And here I cannot refrain from passing my highest commendation on the board of agriculture. The liberal premiums proposed by it, on various occasions, together with the enlightened experience of many of its members, have, and I trust will ever continue to be productive of the greatest good. When we behold men of the rank and opulence of its noble president\* devoting so much of their time and attention to the public welfare; the inferior orders and middle classes of society, ought, surely never to think it too much to exert themselves on their own behalf. Such noblemen and gentlemen by their various experiments are continually discovering something new, and of importance: the experiments that fail, fall entirely on themselves; while those that succeed, are generously made known to the public at large. By their rank in life, they render the pursuit of agriculture respectable; and by their liberal assistance, they rouse many to a degree of exertion which is not unfrequently crowned with success.†

Whoever wishes to make himself acquainted with the value of fat and lean cattle exposed for sale, at the different markets and fairs in various parts of the country, cannot do better, than consult the *Farmer's Journal*. This is a publication indeed, that no agriculturist ought to be without. To a man of business, its trifling expense is soon repaid by the correct information he weekly receives of the prices of not only one kind of agricultural produce, but of almost every description whatever; by which means he will be enabled to adopt the more prudent measures, as to such articles, as he himself may have to dispose of. It contains moreover a fund of information, on practical subjects, belonging to agriculture, from the joint contribution of the most scientific men of the day. To mention the signatures of Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Hall, Mr. Blakie, and Mr. John Elman, Jr. might alone suffice; but to these, if need be, many more of the first note, could easily be added—the whole being arranged and corrected under the inspection of an intelligent editor.

I have only to add again in conclusion, how much real pleasure, it has given me, to have received the approbation, of so many intelligent men; and most sincerely wish that my "remarks" were still more worthy of their attention. And I can assure all, if specimens of cattle please them better than description, that they are extremely welcome to a sight of any, or the whole of mine, at any part of the year. For as I never make a point of forcing them by extra keeping, I am quite regardless of the time they are shewn. The improvement of the stock of the country, indeed, is a subject of such vast importance, that it can never be made too clear; and on this account, I shall always be happy, to adopt every means in my power, to facilitate so great an object.

Should this pamphlet fall into the hands of any, who have been waiting for heifers from me, and have thought themselves neglected by not receiving them so early as they might imagine; I have only to assure them that it has arisen from others, who have given a prior order, either taking more than I at first expected, or putting in their claim for a second supply: and that every attention has, and will still continue to be paid; to serve all as soon as possible.

\* The Right Honourable the Earl Hardwicke.

† I might here mention the aid afforded to the improvement of stock, by the various exhibitions in almost every part of the country, established either by the munificence of distinguished individuals, or the joint contribution of the respective members—in most of which societies, we generally perceive the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood come forward in such a way, as does them the highest credit.

‡ The concluding page of each journal contains a list of the prices of all kinds of corn, seeds, meat; hay, straw, &c. &c. both in the London and also in the most important of the country markets. Nor is it of small moment, that if there be a sudden rise or depression of the various articles, the cause is generally adverted to.

I thought perhaps here to mention generally, that from the great demand I have, my plan has been, if any one applies at a time, when I am unable to spare any to make a memorandum of the application, if wished; and then to send word as soon as I have such to part with, as are likely to suit.

From this demand too, my bulls and bull calves are disposed of at all times of the year; several of the bulls are frequently sold or re-let in September, soon after their return from former engagements; and many of the bull calves often disposed of during the first summer, that is, as soon as they have been well reared and are ready to send off. The plan that many have adopted therefore, that live at a distance, is to write to me to know if they can be supplied with a bull, bull calf, or heifers; and if not, how soon they can. In which case I describe what I have, if any to part with at the time, what are coming forward, and how soon they will be ready; so that by this means, they have the trouble of one journey only. Perhaps no gentleman, who takes this plan, will think it too much to pay the postage; for though the expense of each letter is but trifling, yet from the number I receive, it would soon amount to a considerable sum. Some who live at a great distance and have seen the cattle I have sent to neighbouring places, have left the selection entirely to me; but though I have had the pleasure of finding, that those I have sent have given great satisfaction, yet I very far prefer, wherever it is practicable, that all should make choice for themselves. And I should still recommend but a small number at first, not merely on account of my own convenience, owing to the demand I have; but because persons have then an opportunity, at no vast expense, of seeing whether they are the kind of animal they wished for—and as I have before said, conviction which arises from experience, is always greatly to be preferred. To me however, it has been highly gratifying to find, that in so many cases, where they have once been established, a fresh supply has so soon been wished for. I think therefore, a bull and one or two heifers might suffice in most places at first, where the trial is made; and in some, a young bull only.

Lenton, near Nottingham, 1820.

From the President of the Agricultural Society of St. Mary's County, to the Editor of the American Farmer.

MARCH 18TH, 1821.

Dear Sir,

For several years past, the farmers of this section of the state, have, during two summer months or more, been put to considerable inconvenience for the want of meal; this inconvenience is increasing, as our attention is turned to preparing our low lands and swamps for tillage.—Our springs and water courses are becoming stripped and bared of their natural covering, and but little dependance can be put in our water mills. Wind mills are not very common, and the attempts at horse mills, have thus far proved more expensive than profitable. Necessity requires that some effort should be made for our relief, and as you will see by one of our resolutions, and the enclosed letter submitted to me by Colonel Fenwick, we are in pursuit of information relative to a portable mill said to have been in very common use in France, and used with great success by Bonaparte in victualling his large armies on their long marches. Colonel Fenwick proposes that the correspondence should be published, no doubt to ascertain information that may be in the possession of some of the readers of your valuable paper—and to shew that a remedy is aimed at, to an inconvenience that may be common to others, permit me to submit his letter to



me, with his as chairman of our committee, to a gentleman in France, on the subject, to your direction: whether it shall be published now, or hereafter; with such remarks as you may choose to select, or make on their object, as set forth in this hasty scrawl.

With great respect,

I am yours,

H. G. S. KEY.

*The St. Mary's County Agricultural Society, at one of their regular annual meetings at Leonard Town, Maryland, on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1821, adopted, among other proceedings, the following resolutions—* to wit:—

*Resolved*, That Frederick D. Stone, an honorary member from Charles, Anthanasius Fenwick, Gerard N. Causin, Stephen Gough and Doctor Joseph Stone, be a committee, and are hereby instructed to prepare a circular address to the different agricultural societies in Maryland, inviting them to confer and aid in the formation of a general committee, to devise such measures as may appear best calculated to promote and protect the interest of agriculture, and that the said committee, report the result of their proceedings to this society at their next stated meeting.

*Resolved*, That the standing committee be authorised and requested on the part of this society, to write to any person or persons abroad to obtain information with respect to the fitness of the portable mills used in the armies of France or elsewhere, for domestic uses, and to report to this society, the result of their enquiries as soon as may be convenient thereafter.

*Resolved*, That Doctor Joseph Stone, Doctor John Hanson Briscoe, and John Rousby Platter, Jr. Esquires, be a committee, and are hereby instructed to procure such seeds and plants, as they may deem best adapted to this climate, and that a suitable fund be appropriated therefor.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this society be authorised to purchase a bound copy of the American Farmer, and to subscribe for the succeeding numbers for the use of the society, and to draw on the treasurer for so much of the unappropriated funds as may be sufficient to defray the expense thereof—and that the AMERICAN FARMER is hereby recommended to the patronage of the members of this society.

*Resolved*, That the secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the aforesaid resolutions to the editor of the American Farmer for publication.

True Copy Teste,

E. J. MILLARD,  
Secretary.

*Cherryfields, March 18th. 1821.*

DEAR SIR,—I am directed as Chairman of the Standing Committee of Correspondence of the St. Mary's County Agricultural Society, to make enquiries by letter in France concerning the portable mills used in the French armies in Spain, Russia, and elsewhere; therefore, as I know no person more likely to take the necessary trouble for me in France, than yourself, I must beg you to endeavour to obtain correct information respecting the quantity and quality of flour these mills can turn out per day. The

force used, and necessary to propel them; the nature of the materials, i. e. whether the wheels are cast iron or wood; what is the kind of stones used in them, are they the common mill stones, or cast iron runners, and if cast iron, whether they can, as now usually cast, be used to grind Indian corn, as well as small grain, i. e. wheat, rye, &c. Whether these cast iron stones, to use the expression, do not very soon get smooth and unfit for their purpose, and what is the method and instrument for sharpening them to grind well? Whether it is practicable to obtain one of these mills complete and ready for work from Bordeaux, or any other port in France; what would be the cost of such a mill complete; what the probable cost of transportation, the moving on ship board from the manufacturer, and the freight estimated; and all other information respecting the method of working them, or moving them that may be useful.

The springs and streams in this county are becoming every year less abundant, and in dry seasons the inconvenience, already very great, is increasing from the stoppage of water mills. And this it is believed, is very generally the case, throughout the greater part of the United States. Windmills are a bad reliance in the interior of woody settlements. So that in case the portable mills, or by whatever name they may be designated in France, are better in their construction from any cause, whether arising from the application of the power, compactness of form, facility of transportation, or for any other reason than the horse mills already known and used in this country, they would find an extensive sale here, and the profit, it is reasonable to suppose would be sufficient to induce a manufacturer of them to attempt to bring them into use in this country, by showing all their advantages and superiority over the common horse mills, and by transporting them from Europe ready made, or having them made in this country, which ever was cheapest, and disposing of them where they are wanted. Some gentlemen of our society, and myself intend, in the event of receiving a satisfactory answer to this letter, immediately to set about obtaining one; and we rely upon your instrumentality, or that of your father.

Your's &c.

ATHANASIUS FENWICK.

*To the Editor of the American Farmer.*

*On making clover tea and flaxseed jelly, and on the use of them in rearing calves*

BRIGHTON, March 10th, 1821.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I most cheerfully comply with your request, by stating my mode of preparing FLAXSEED JELLY and CLOVER TEA, viz.—take one part of flaxseed and five or six parts of water; let it soak from twelve to forty-eight hours—according to the temperature of the weather; then boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring it to prevent burning—keep it in a cool place, and not more than will suffice for a week should be made at a time, in warm weather.

Clover Tea.—Cut the best cured clover hay—about as fine as common straw-chaff, press it into a kettle and fill up with water—cover and boil half an hour—if soaked six or twelve hours, less boiling will answer. Express as much of the liquor as possible, and the residuum will be eaten greedily by store swine, if mixed with their swill. Unless the clover was cured with salt, (a method I always practice) some should be put into

the kettle, which may sometimes require to be filled up with water.

The two Holderness calves, which I sold and shipped to you in December last, were weaned when three weeks old, on flaxseed jelly and clover tea—new milk was given them till they had learned to drink as much jelly was mixed with the tea as made it of the consistence of rich new milk, and occasionally skimmed milk was put with it; they had as much as they would drink, night and morning—and at noon a feed of clover-hay cut into chaff, which they eat voraciously. They were confined in a dark stable, well ventilated and littered with clean straw—fine red top hay was always in the rack—*Rowen* (second crop) would have been better. These calves only five months old, when shipped, were in high condition, and their arrival “in tolerable order,” after a passage of twenty-two days in a most inclement season, on the deck of a small coaster, denotes a *hardhood* which I believe they would not have exhibited, if reared in the common manner, although that property is characteristic of the breed. Indeed, I view it as a cardinal point, in the management of young calves, to keep them confined, and entirely from grass the first season—even on the score of economy, especially if fences are to be erected; for it cannot be expected they will do well unless there is a continual *flush* of feed, more of which is destroyed than they consume. By running at large, besides being exposed to a scorching sun, and to be tormented by insects, they often eat, and if they have access to water, drink to such excess, that they *scour*, become *pot-bellied*, and that desirable point, a *straight barrel*, can seldom be restored. By confining them, winter will make no change, and of course it will be less material at what season they are dropped.

It would be advisable, generally, to seald a little meal, and mix it with the cut clover, but in the instance above related, I wished to try the effect without.

I remain,

Very truly, your's

S. W. POMEROY.

## PISE,

*Or the Art of Building strong and durable Walls, to the Height of several Stories, with nothing but Earth, or the most common Materials. Drawn up and presented to the Board of Agriculture, by Henry Holland, Esq.*

[Continued from No. 1, page 4, volume III.]

Of Pisé and its Origin.

### CHAPTER II

Of the implements necessary for building in Pisé.

Besides the common tools, such as spades, trowels, baskets, watering pots, a plumb rule, a hatchet, hammer and nails, the only implements required for building in pisé are a mould and a rammer, of which it will be necessary to give a particular description.

The following is a list of their several parts, as they are delineated in Plates I. II. and III.

#### PLATE I

- Fig. 1 One side of the mould, seen on the outside.
- 2 The other side of the mould, seen within side.
- 3 Head of the mould, seen without.
- 4 The other face, seen within.
- 5 Wedges.
- 6 The round stick, called the wall-gage.

#### PLATE II

- 7 Posts to be set upright, but seen flatwise, with its tenon.
- 8 The same on its back, also with its tenon.
- 9 Joists in which the mortices are cut, seen flat.
- 10 The same, with the side and bottom seen.
- 11 A mould put together, in which are seen all the parts above mentioned, and also a small rope.

#### PLATE III

- 12 The rammer (or *pisoir*) for ramming the earth in the mould.
  - 13 The same on a large scale, seen on its side.
  - 14 Plan of that instrument, seen on the top.
- For the construction of the mould, take several

planks, each ten feet long, of light wood, in order that the mould may be easy to handle; deal is the best as being least liable to warp, to prevent which the boards should be straight, sound, well seasoned, and with as few knots as possible. Let them be ploughed and tongued, and planed on both sides. Of these planks, fastened together with four strong ledges on each side, the mould must be made, two feet nine inches in height; and two handles should be fixed in each side, see figure 1 and 2, Plate I. The head of the mould which serves to form the angles of the building, must be made of two narrow pieces of wood, ploughed, and tongued, and ledged; its breadth eighteen inches, and height three feet; and it should be planed on both sides. See Plate I. figure 3 and 4, where it will be remarked, that this part of the mould diminishes gradually to the top, in order that the wall may be made to diminish in the same degree.

All the boards and ledges here mentioned must be, after they are planed, something more than one inch thick.

The wedges, Plate I. figure 5, must be an inch thick, and from eight to twelve inches high; and as to the gage, figure 6, it must be cut in length equal to the thickness of the wall you mean to erect.

The eight ledges that are necessary to secure the two large sides of the mould, serve also to receive eight upright posts, standing on four joists.

The posts, Plate II. figure 7 and 8, may be made either of wood sawed square, or of round wood of any kind; so that one may use indifferently the ends of rafters, joists, small trees, or their branches. These posts are to exceed the height of the mould by eight inches; they must therefore be about five feet

high, including their tenons (which should be six inches long,) and three by four inches. That part which is to bear against the ledges of the mould must be made flat and straight, the other sides need not be worked with so much truth.

The joists may be of the same sort of stuff, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet broad, and three inches thick. On the broad part must be made the two mortises (as marked plate II. figure 9) ten inches and a half long, and rather more than an inch wide, and at each end three inches and a half must be left beyond the mortises, so that the interval between them will be fourteen inches. These dimensions must be observed, in order that the two sides of the mould may incline towards each other, and the thickness of the wall be gradually diminished, till it is reduced to fourteen inches at the roof.

The dimensions for the joists then are as follow:—

The two ends, remaining beyond the mortises, three inches and a half each	ft. inch.
	0 7
The two mortises, ten inches and a half each	1 9
The interval between the mortises	1 2
Total length of the joist	3 6

The most simple things are sometimes difficult to be understood without being seen; an elevation therefore of this whole machine has been annexed, plate II. figure 11, and the following is a list of its several parts, enumerated in the same order that the workmen must follow when they erect the mould.

#### Elevation of the Mould on a Wall.

A, a stone foundation eighteen inches thick, on which a wall of earth is to be raised.

B, joists placed across the foundation wall.

CC, the two sides of the mould, including between them three inches of the foundation wall.

DD, the two upright posts, the tenons of which fit into the mortises of the joists.

E, wall gage, which fixes the width of the mould at the top, and which is shorter than the thickness of the wall at bottom, to regulate the diminution of the wall to be erected.

F, a small cord something less than half an inch diameter, making several turns round the posts.

G, a stick, which by being wound round, fastens the cord, and holds the posts tight together.

HH, wedges which enter into the mortises in the joists, and keep the posts and the mould firmly fixed against the wall.

Such is the process of erecting the mould; a contrary order must be observed in taking it to pieces. The rope must be loosened, the wedges taken out, and the posts, the mould, and the joists removed, in order to refix the whole again.

The instrument with which the earth is rammed into the mould, is a tool of the greatest consequence, on which the firmness and durability, in short the perfection, of the work depends. It is called a *pisoir*, or rammer; and though it may appear very easy to make it, more difficulty will be found in the execution than is at first apprehended. A better idea of its construction may be formed by examining Plate III. figure 12, 13, and 14, in which it is delineated, better than any words can convey. It should be made of hard wood, either ash, oak, beech, walnut, &c. or what is preferable, the roots of either of them.

(To be continued.)

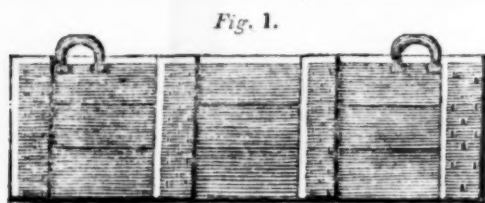


Fig. 1.

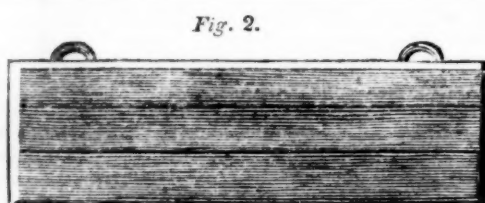


Fig. 2.

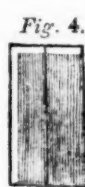


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

PLATE I.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Feet 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

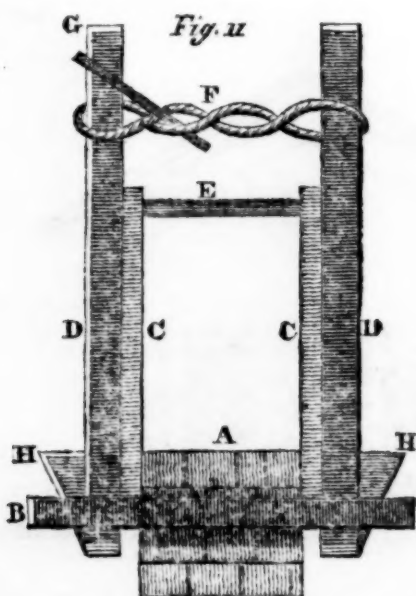
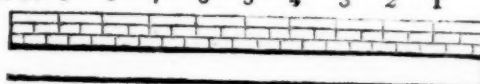


Fig. 11.

Fig. 7.

PLATE II.



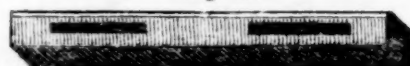
Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Feet. 5 4 3 2 1

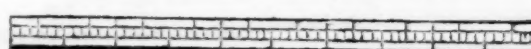




PLATE III.

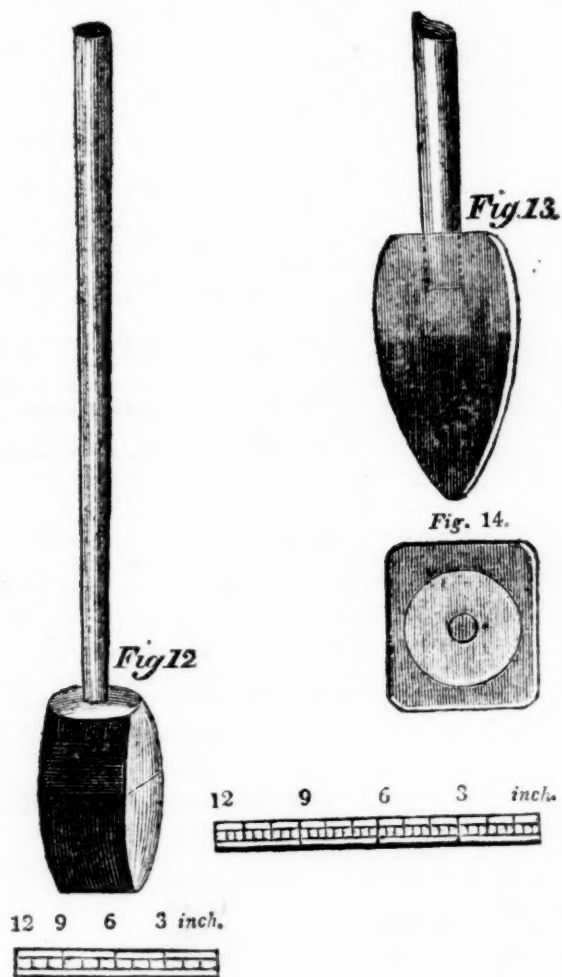


PLATE IV.

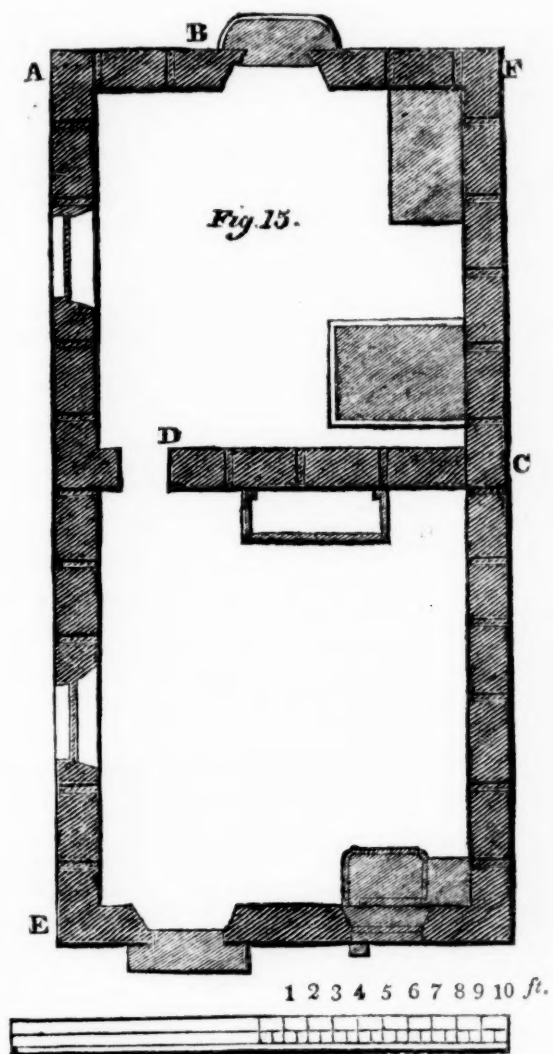
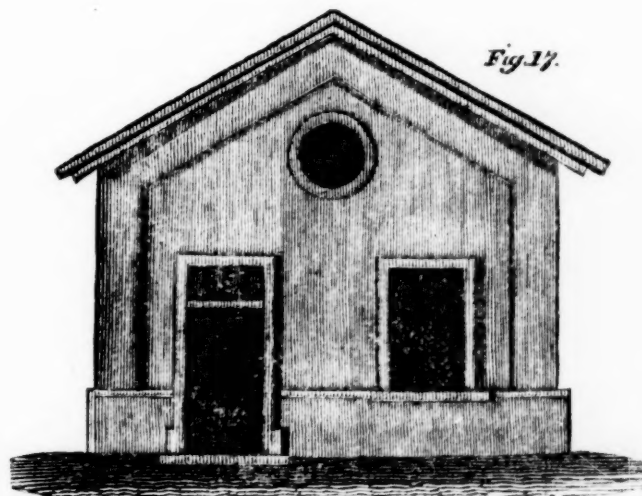
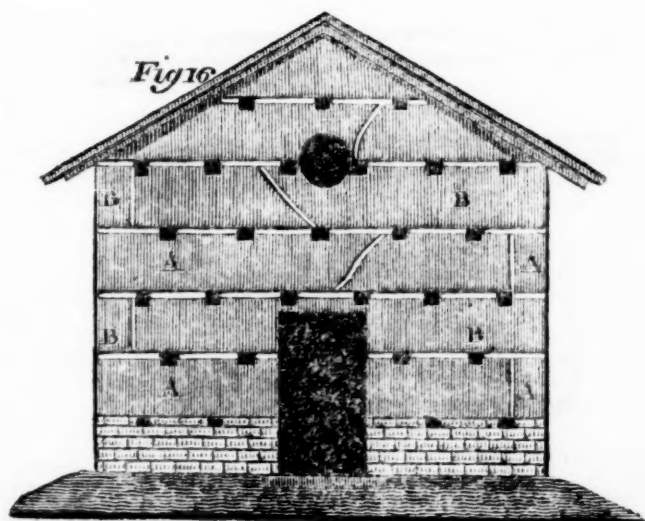


PLATE V.



*To the Editor of the American Farmer.*

Baltimore, March 30, 1821.

In your paper of this day, is an article on the *Pisé*, manner of building houses with mud walls; but the author is incorrect in supposing that this manner of building, was little known in France, except in the Province of Lyons. The following extract is from Young's tour through France in the year 1787.

"In this country (between Cherbourg and Rennes) they build the best mud houses and barns I ever saw; excellent habitations, even of three stories, and all of mud, with considerable barns and other offices. The earth (the best for the purpose is a rich brown loam) is well kneaded with straw; and being spread about four inches thick on the ground, is cut in squares of nine inches, and these are taken with a shovel and tossed to the man on the wall who builds it; and the wall built, as in Ireland, in layers, each three feet high, that it may dry before they advance. The thickness about two feet. They make them project about an inch, which they cut off layer by layer perfectly smooth. If they had the English way of white washing, they would look as well as our lath and plaster, and are much more durable. In good houses the doors and windows are in stone work."—So much from Young.

A building of two stories was put up in this city by the present Mr. S. Chase at his late residence, seven or eight years ago, and now appears to be very firm, and being white washed has a good appearance. One precaution is necessary which is to raise the foundation above ground, or carefully to raise the ground round the building so as to prevent the water from laying against the walls. It is believed that houses built in this way, and plastered inside will be very comfortable and healthy; but it will be well to give the eaves a good projection, particularly to the north east, to keep the walls dry.—The name is from a town in Italy, Pisa, where these kind of buildings have long been known.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## RURAL ECONOMY—No. III.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

*On the Cultivation of Indian Corn.*

Before entering the wide field of Agricultural investigation, for fear that I may not have been clearly understood, I must beg leave to say yet a little more, on the subject of deep ploughing. The plan mentioned in my last, of shallow ploughing, was only recommended in the event that the coulter should be admitted to be an indispensable requisite to good cultivation. If the use of this instrument be rejected as nugatory and chimerical, I should by all means prefer deep ploughing, to the miserable habit of scratching. On a soil positively barren at the surface, nothing can be lost, and much may be gained, by turning it under from seven to twelve inches. On ground of this description, even if the coulter should be used, it would probably be beneficial to exchange the vile and useless dirt on the top, for some that has never felt the cheering influence of the sun. It was particularly for such land, as Farmers term, "in good Heart," that the plan designated, was supposed to be a good one. Mr. John Binns, in an Agricultural pamphlet on the subject of "Deep Ploughing and the Use of Plaster," recommends that the land be ploughed nine or ten inches deep, once only in ten or a dozen years, and during the intermediate time, worked shallow. In this, we pretty much

agree. It was also stated, that the sun and atmosphere did not improve the ground exposed to their influence. This must be understood with some limitation. If the earth be kept bare, so far from improving, they injure it immensely; if covered, they certainly improve, though it is in an indirect way. They promote the growth of vegetation, and this in turn, by the united effect of covering and decomposition, imparts fertility to the soil. By the terms, "sun, air, and moisture," without going into a chemical analysis of water, air, light, and caloric, I mean only those natural elements, (if they be entitled to that appellation) as they are known to predominate in our atmosphere. In support of the opinion, that the growth of grass does not in the abstract injure that of corn, after adverting to one more fact, I will have done. That any kind of vegetation, if the whole be returned, or, what amounts to the same thing, if no part be ever taken away, has a direct tendency to improve the soil, is an axiom, the truth of which cannot be doubted—it not only improves eventually, but simultaneously with its growth. If vegetation improve a field fenced off exclusively for its production, I can divine no possible cause why it should not, to an equal extent, improve a corn field. Now, if rich land be better adapted to the growth of corn, than poor, it would really be "passing strange," if the addition of the very thing calculated to give the soil the desirable requisite, should be pernicious to the crop. It is not reasonable—it cannot be true. I admit that grass injures the growth of small grain; not that it appropriates to its own use any food necessary for the crop, but being indigenous and stronger, it denies to the weak stranger a foothold—sufficient space to stand on. But with corn the case is quite different. An army of grenadiers, attached by patriotism to its home—to the endeared land of its nativity, is invincible. Indian corn is the most vigorous plant in the natural world: after it shall have become knee-high, no wet destroys—no drought kills—no grass can injure it. I now proceed to the main subject of discussion. The first thing necessary, on opening an Agricultural campaign, is to have a due proportion between the means and the end, in view. A sufficient quantity of labourers, horses, oxen, and farming implements of the most approved construction, should be procured, to work the land in the best possible manner; or if these be unavoidably limited, let the arable land be reduced in extent. Every thing should be in unison—in tune; this can be effected as easily by lowering one key, as by raising another. The difference in the labour, requisite for the cultivation of different soils, is so great, that it is impossible to give any general criterion. In this every farmer must judge for himself. Few persons are so devoid of common discernment, as not to be able easily to discriminate between good and bad cultivation; but at the same time, a very small number have resolution enough to take the right road, labouring generally under the mistaken notion, that it is the most intricate and difficult to travel. To make poor land rich, it must be admitted, is at all times an expensive and difficult business—it furthermore

is a work of time. Although apparently but a simple business, the management of a landed estate requires much more judgment and personal attention, than is generally supposed. Many of our very best cultivators are, as regards the minutiae of agricultural policy, most wretched financiers—they sink under the weight of such pecuniary pressure, as the more steady step of far less able men, may have taught them to avoid—they "kiss the calf skin," and, like a gleaming meteor of the night, vanish in a twinkling, and are gone for ever. Hence the great prejudice in the minds of the lower classes of society, against the most improved systems of cultivation. No prudent man can, in the absence of information as to the cause, have any predilection for the measures of another, in whose front ruin appears in staring capitals. The truth is, that most of us who resort to theory at all, are too apt to run into extremes—to be led on by the delusive phantoms of a sanguine imagination, until we get entangled in such an intricate maze, that even the clue of Ariadne would hardly be sufficient to extricate us. Experiments in farming are highly useful, but their mere plausibility, should never induce us to leap the barriers of pecuniary ability. Most farms in this country are too large, and the resources of their proprietors too limited, to furnish the necessary means, either to improve it properly for eventual benefit, or to avail themselves of that immediate source of profit, which even an impoverished soil might afford. If, as was observed before, we cannot procure force for the cultivation of a large space, let us tend less—we can fence off the superfluous land for pasture, which may remain permanently for that use. If there be more land than may be deemed sufficient for the ordinary quantity of plantation stock, so much the better—let us procure and raise sheep. This kind of stock is of late held by many in such estimation, as to be honoured with the appellation of "truly national animals." During the continuance of the present depressed market for agricultural product, the rearing of sheep is an object well worthy of attention. Independently of the carcase, the wool alone would be a considerable source of revenue. One thing I would particularly recommend is, never to graze too close, and if timber be not scarce, to have many subdivisions, so as to change the cattle frequently from one enclosure to another. By this plan, the grass grows much faster, and the stock thrive better. Though the grass in all be abundant, a fresh pasture is always most relished. A standing pasture would afford still another benefit; it would enable us to avoid the necessity of grazing the arable fields. It is almost a universal practice amongst farmers, wherever I have been, to keep too many cattle. The evil genius to agricultural prosperity, could not possibly have devised a plan more subservient to his views, than this. Independently of the injury done by devouring every sprig of grass which a beggarly soil may throw up for its own use, an additional mischief, it is believed, is done by treading the ground so hard, as to prevent both the absorption of water, and the germination of any vegetable substance, which otherwise might be produced. And besides, it



requires double the force to plough it in any way, and all the labour in the world, would be insufficient to make it in due time a fit receptacle for the seed of the husbandman. The only practicable mode of improving a large quantity of land, is to lay it down either in artificial or natural grass, and to defend it at the same time with maternal fidelity, both from the tooth and from the hoof. Manure or vegetable substances decomposed in the farm-yard, after all the management for its accumulation of which man is capable, can at last only be considered an auxiliary too limited in power, to resuscitate an extended waste of dead earth. But on this subject I shall deliver my sentiments at large hereafter. Farming and grazing should never, except on lands of the first quality, be carried on together, and even then, the one should be made in a great degree subservient to the other. If, in that case, the fattening of stock for market should be preferred, no more grain ought to be raised than will be sufficient for their support during the winter and spring. Upon poor or unimproved lands, grazing never can be profitable, of consequence, never desirable. Upon such farms, no more stock should be kept, without the advantage of a standing pasture, than is absolutely necessary for the comfortable subsistence of the family. In the selection of crops, we should choose such as are suitable to the climate, and which, after a proper estimate of the expense of cultivation and hauling to market, produce the most clear profit. We should not aim at too many different kinds of crops, for though there be a considerable affinity in the necessary information for the management of different plants, the adage holds equally good in this, as in other pursuits much more dissimilar, that a "Jack of all trades, is good at none." Many farmers raise, or rather attempt to raise for sale, corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, potatoes, turnips, &c. under the mistaken notion, that if one miss, another will hit; when in fact, all are much more likely to fail from neglect, a cause more certain to exist, than if their attention had been paid exclusively to two or three staples. Wheat and Indian corn, under judicious management, will not miscarry more than once in twenty years. We are too apt to attribute to unpropitious seasons, failures, which should more properly be laid to the door of inattention and mismanagement. That some seasons are better than others, cannot be denied, but few are so unfavourable as to "deny the labourer his hire," and none, in this country, so much so as to produce a famine. A good cultivator never complains; a bad one is never satisfied.—no land is good—no season suits—no exertion ever succeeds. The crops which I would particularly recommend for this section of the country, are Indian corn and wheat. I shall confine myself for the present to the cultivation of the former. So much has been very justly said about the usefulness of this plant, as food for man, beast, and earth, that I shall dispense with that part of the subject, which might be deemed supererogatory; and taking it for granted, that it is desired by all to raise it, who can, shall proceed to give some directions as to the method of its culture.

First and foremost, the ground should be broke up, either in the fall, winter, or spring, as deep as three good horses or mules to a plough can turn it. From the time in the spring when the land becomes in order, until the middle or last of April, the whole power of both horses and oxen, the labour-saving machinery of agriculture, should be devoted unremittingly and exclusively to this work. Then are the services—the real value of these noble animals most appreciated—then might we exclaim, with almost as much reason, as did the third Richard of England, "a kingdom for a horse!" The ox being best fitted for slow draught, will be used to most advantage at the harrow, of which a sufficient number should be had, as to level the ground well, as fast as it is ploughed. This is of great importance, as by stopping immediately the interstices between the furrows, and by turning over such sods as may have been occasionally left on edge by the plough, (which can be more easily done immediately, than after they shall have settled) it smothers the grass, and effectually checks its immediate growth. This is most particularly desirable where there is much blue grass, or a turf of any sort, for although in a former number I advised that the growth of spontaneous vegetation should be unmolested, this course was only to commence after the corn should have taken complete possession of its inheritance, and have acquired strength and size sufficient to shift for itself. After the ground shall have been prepared in the manner mentioned above, it should be lightly marked off with a shovel plough, in squares of from four to five feet, at the option of the proprietor. Four or five grains should be dropped in each hill, and if planted early in the season, covered about one inch deep, if late, two inches. This may be done with a common hilling hoe, or if the ground be very light, with the foot. It is always best to have in each hill a good many spare seed, for they not only insure a plenty of plants, but if perchance the ground should become baked, as is often the case, from hard rains, sprouting simultaneously, they push through the earth with more force, and are consequently stronger and more thrifty. Where many plants are in each hill, the operation of thinning, which should be done in moist weather, when they are about six inches high, is also of great service, as by drawing out the superfluous shoots, the earth is much lightened round the roots of the remainder. Two stalks in a hill are generally enough, if the ground be rich—if very poor, one will be quite sufficient. Corn requires more air than any crop whatever—as a proof of this, were we to sow it broad cast upon land of Egyptian fertility for twenty feet deep, no grain would probably be made. This, I imagine, proceeds from its great height, and the distance the ears are placed from the top; whereas the heads of wheat or other small grain, are exposed equally and directly to the influence of both sun and atmosphere. On this subject, I think Mr. "Simple's" suggestion of laying the rows off due north and south, well worthy of attention. As soon as the corn gets well up, and before it is thinned, it should be harrowed, a boy following behind to disengage such plants as may have been cover-

ed up by the operation. The harrowing should be repeated until the stalks get so high as to prevent its passing over without breaking them. This instrument must then be laid aside, and the coulter used as described in No. II. of this publication—passing three or four times between each row; and should time permit, this working may be repeated the contrary way. Harvest will now have approached, just before which, if the antipathy to grass be not abated, the shovel plough, or an equally efficacious and much more expeditious instrument, (the cultivator) may be run once over the field—this will bestow a momentary quietus on all vegetation which it may be thought desirable to destroy. I do, however, particularly conjure all farmers to omit this last working, which I conceive to be worse than useless, on a small part of their fields, and they will then be enabled to judge for themselves. I forgot to mention in its proper place, that in the early period of the growth of corn, the ground should be loosened with the hoe immediately around the stalks, but not killed, and all the grass carefully eradicated; otherwise this young Hercules might be cramped in the cradle for want of elbow room. At harvest all cultivation should cease; if the corn be well grown, any further working so far from being beneficial, would be very injurious. The balance may now be left with perfect safety to the munificence of Heaven. Business in abundance will at this time be at hand, to engage the attention of the industrious husbandman. It now remains, only to say how the crop should be saved. As soon as the blades are ripe or fit to pull, which is generally between the first and middle of September, let the whole be chopped down close to the ground with knives made out of old scythes, and which, handle and all, should be about two feet long. As the corn is cut, it may be thrown into piles in the same manner that tops are generally placed. After laying in this situation about two days, or till the husks and blades shall have become wilted, it should be put up carefully in tolerable large stacks, with the butts on the ground, and a good band round the top to prevent the ingress of water. In this situation it should remain about a month to cure—till after the wheat is sowed, or till it shall be convenient to haul it to the barn to husk. If it should be found impracticable to carry it away in time, it may be husked on the spot—the corn housed, and the offal restacked on the same ground it at first occupied. This may be taken away during the winter, when the earth is covered with snow or hard frozen, when it may be required as food for cattle, or as convenience may dictate. The plan here recommended is preferable to the old way, not only as regards the quantity and quality of provender saved, but also for the difference of labour in its favour and the better preparation of the ground for the succeeding crop. If I recollect rightly, the enlightened editor of "Arator" recommends that the stalks be cut and hauled to the farm-yard not until the blades and tops shall have been secured and the corn gathered in. This could not be effected till some time in the winter; consequently not until the stalks would have lost much of that saccharine matter, so very nutritious, which they are known when

green or just ripe, to contain in such abundance. This plan must have proceeded from the supposition that it is necessary for the grain to become completely dry, before it is gathered. If the reasoning of Mr. Brush, that it is injurious for any grain to become "dead ripe" before it is cut, be correct, this opinion of Arator's most happily for mankind falls to the ground. As I have not the book now by me, it is very possible I may have erred in attributing this sentiment to its author; but that is a matter of very little importance, as the circumstance has only been mentioned, to show that if such an opinion be now entertained by any, it is erroneous. We have it in our power to improve on the excellent original, by sweeping the whole platter at once, just at the "nick of time"—at the very moment, when the grain, stalks, blades, husks and tops are in the best attainable state of perfection. Many farmers object to the modern system of procedure, from the impression that it requires so much labour, as to be next to an impossibility to get the corn stacked in time to sow wheat. A contrast with the customary way of management, will show how very fallacious is this idea. Ten good hands will cut down very easily, fifty acres of heavy corn, in a day; and the same force will stack it in about three days—this force will consequently clean a field of one hundred acres in eight days;—a shorter time, I will venture to assert, than it would take to secure the blades and tops alone. But let the whole of the old system pass in review. The first operation on the catalogue, is to pull the blades, and place them between the stalks to cure; next, to bind and carry them out, then to cut the tops and throw them into heaps; again to tie them up and set them on end, and afterwards when the time of sowing wheat comes on, to carry them to the turning rows, or head lands, to be subsequently hauled to the fodder house: so much for the offal that it is deemed necessary to save. Next you have to go over the whole field, to pull the corn, and afterwards to throw it into the wagon—and in conclusion, the same ground is again to be walked over in the latter part of winter, or commencement of spring, to cut down the stalks. Here we have the formidable number of eight different times to go over one field to secure a crop after the labour of its cultivation shall have been over. And after all this work, the stalks, the most important part, except the grain, are left to waste in "the desert air"! Severely the joints of poor labourers must ache, and the mind sicken, at every repetition, of such useless and unprofitable labour. In treating the proposed subject of the present essay, I have been led on incidentally to the consideration of many other things with which it was not immediately connected. My good intentions I hope will be a sufficient apology to a generous and enlightened public, for such a desultory investigation of topics, deemed of vital importance to us all. In a future paper, we shall endeavour to impart some information on manuring and the cultivation of wheat.

RICHARD B. BUCKNER.

Vint-Hill, Fauquier County, Va. }  
23d March, 1821. }

### For the American Farmer.

I have read an account of a tree on an elevated point in the Island of *Ferro*, (one of the Canaries) which is said to supply the inhabitants with fresh water, daily dripping from its leaves. This account, whether true or false, leads to some reflections which may be useful.—General Ogle, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, formerly a member of Congress, informed me that at his first settlement in that county, rain was much more frequent and abundant, than in succeeding years, after the country had been more extensively cleared. The Islands of Bermuda, are now more frequently afflicted with severe droughts, than for perhaps a century after their first discovery and settlement. The hills were formerly covered with cedars—the demand for that valuable timber for ship-building has unclothed the hills. In 1791, fresh water was sold—and the cattle suffered. Valuable products, such as pine apples, &c. were formerly produced, but are now scarcely known.

If a ridge of high mountains was placed across the desert of *Zaara*, that desert would, I believe, in a given time, become a fruitful field. Without moisture, agricultural labour is lost. A French proverb says, "*point de l'eau, point du jardin*"—no water, no garden. The extensive tracts in the western parts of the vale of Mississippi, would be more barren than they now are, if the *snowy mountains* were removed; and if the *Alleghanies* also were removed, the Mississippi and the Atlantic rivers would, I think, be greatly diminished.

Your useful work, the *American Farmer*, admits not *men's speculation*, which has no valuable result. My object, therefore, is to suggest to your agricultural friends, the importance of preserving the trees on the highest parts of their farms. The theory of electricity, I presume favours the suggestion. Our colleges and learned schools, have not yet ascertained what *vapour* is, or how it is formed. The electric fluid is extensively, and perhaps universally diffused. Every point of a leaf and every spire of grass, is probably a conductor of this fluid. Perhaps pointed metallic rods erected on hills or plains, would increase the quantity of rain by decomposing vapour.—In thunder storms, it is well known that the quantity of falling rain, is increased by every flash or explosion. I consider the *farmers* of our country, as better practical natural philosophers than the gentlemen of the learned professions; they will judge whether this communication is worth publication.

Very respectfully,

Your's,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Washington City, April 2, 1821.

### EXTIRPATION OF SORREL.

In some experiments that I have made to extirpate sorrel, it has appeared to me that plaster of paris was effectual for that purpose. The oxalic acid of the sorrel, I think unites with the lime of the plaster, and forms oxalate of lime, whilst the sulphuric acid of the plaster unites with the pot ash set free from the oxalic acid, and forms sulphate of pot ash. The plaster in these experiments was used copiously. T. M.

### THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 6th, 1821.

A special meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society is requested on Tuesday next, 10th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Office of the Editor of the *American Farmer*, over the Post-Office.

R. SMITH, President.

March 30, 1821.

### ERRATUM.

In the last piece, No. 1, of the 3d volume, signed S. V. S. and 8th line, after the word *much*, add, of the compound.

Baltimore, April 6, 1821.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, from the wagons, \$3 63½—Whiskey, from do 22 cts per gallon—Hay, per ton \$16—Straw, do. \$9—Wheat 65 to 68 cents—Barley, 45 to 50—Wharf Oats, 25 cents—Potato do. for seed, 45 cents—Corn, white, 23 to 24—Yellow, 26—Cod fish, per quintal, wholesale \$3, retail do. \$4—New England Beans, per bushel, \$1 12½—do. Peas, 75 cts—Ground Plaster per ton 8 50, per barrel, \$1 45, per bushel, 35, in the stone per ton, \$6 50—New-Orleans Sugar, \$8 75 to 10—Muscovado, do. \$7 50 to 9 25—American White Lead, \$12 50—Ground, do. \$13 a 14—Lined Oil, 75 cts—Feathers, 40 to 45 cts.—N. E. Potatoes, retail 62½ cts. pr. bu.—Live Stock 5 to \$6 c.—Beef, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts.—corn Beef, 7 cts—Mutton, 8 to 10 cts—Hams, 10 to 12 cts—Middlings, 8 to 10 cts.—Butter, 20 to 25 cts—Eggs, 25 cts—Cheese, 8 to 10 cts. per lb.—Tar, \$1 75—Soft Turpentine, \$2—Pitch, \$2½—Rosin, common 1½—bright do. \$3 per barrel.—Varnish, 25 cts.—Spirits turpentine, 33 cts. per gal.—Cotton, good Upland, 13 to 15 cts. per lb.—Rice, 3 a 3½ cts.—ship and flooring Plank, \$25 to 27. Shingles, best 6½ a \$7 com. \$3 a 4½ p. M.—Oak, wood, \$4 50—Hickory, \$5 per cord—Clover, seed \$6—Am. Orchard, grass do. \$4—Eng. do. do. or Cocksfoot, do. \$8.—Herds, do \$3—Sanfoin, per bushel \$8—Millet, do. \$2—Lucern, 62 cents per lb—Sweet Scented Vernal grass, 150 cents—Trefoil, 50 cents per pound—Ruta Baga, 50 cents—Mangle Wurtzel, 175 cents pound—Cabbage seed, 2 to \$6 per pound—Cauliflower, 75 to 100 cts. per oz.—spring Tares, \$8 per bushel—Peas, 25 to 37½ cts per quart—short orange Carrot, 12½ cts.—Parsnip, 12½ cts—Lettuce, 25 cents—Raddish, 12½ to 20 cts—Beet 20 cents—Brocole, 31 to 100 cts.—Cucumber, 37 to 50 cts per oz.—Turnip seed, 50 to 125 cts per lb.—Chicory, 75 cents per pound—Rape. 12½ cts do—large Amsterdam Cabbage for cattle, 25 cents per oz—Irish Flax or Wins, \$2 per pound—Bush and Pall Beans, 6½ to 25 cents per quart—New York premium Ploughs of sizes from 7 to \$16—Box Churns, 8 to \$9—Drill Machines, 10 to \$11—Bennet's broad cast Machine for sowing Clover, Turnip, and Grass Seeds, \$18—Expanding Cultivators, \$15—Post Augurs, 5 to \$9—Flexible Tubes, to relieve cattle when hoven or choaked, with gags, the pair \$5—Corn Shellers, 20 to \$25—Turnip Scoops, 50 cents each.—large 2 horse Connecticut Ploughs, iron mould boards, \$11—do. do. wood, 10½.—small Ploughs, do \$7 50.

A few hds Virginia Tobacco, sold the present week a 6 and \$6 50.—We hear of no sales of Maryland since last report.

### AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, &c.

JOSEPH P. CASEY, Seedsman, &c. No. 2, Hanover-street, next to Barnum's Hotel, has received per the Belvidere a supply of TRUE MARBLED MANGLE WORTZEL, Lucern Chicory, RUTA NAGA, Sowing-rape, FIELD-PEAS, Spring Vetches, Heligoland Beans, White Poppy, Everlasting Pea, 1600 headed Cabbage, Renolds' Turnip, Rooted do. Monstrous do. Perennial Flax, Dublin Solid Celery, Large Cork Asparagus, Early Strawberry, and June Peas, and a superb collection of FLOWER SEEDS; eight varieties of JAPAN ROSE TREES, Grape Vines, raised from the single eye or bud, &c. &c.

CASEY has for sale, Seeds from the northern states—Shakers Seeds, Wethersfield and Mammoth Onion Seeds, Coffee Beans, EARLY CORN, Planting Onions—a variety of Garden Tools, Agricultural Implements, Books on gardening, botany and agriculture, flower Roots, fit to plant at this season, Rose Trees, and different other Plants in bloom. All orders punctually attended to.

N. B.—300 bushels Potatoe Seed Oats just arrived from Ireland. April 3.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, at the N. W. corner of Market and Belvidere-streets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed—Orders from a distance for Printing and Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended to.